THE

AMERICAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

MY CREED.

"I would be true, for there are those who trust me ;
I would be pure, for there are those who care ;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer ;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare."

—HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER.

"They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

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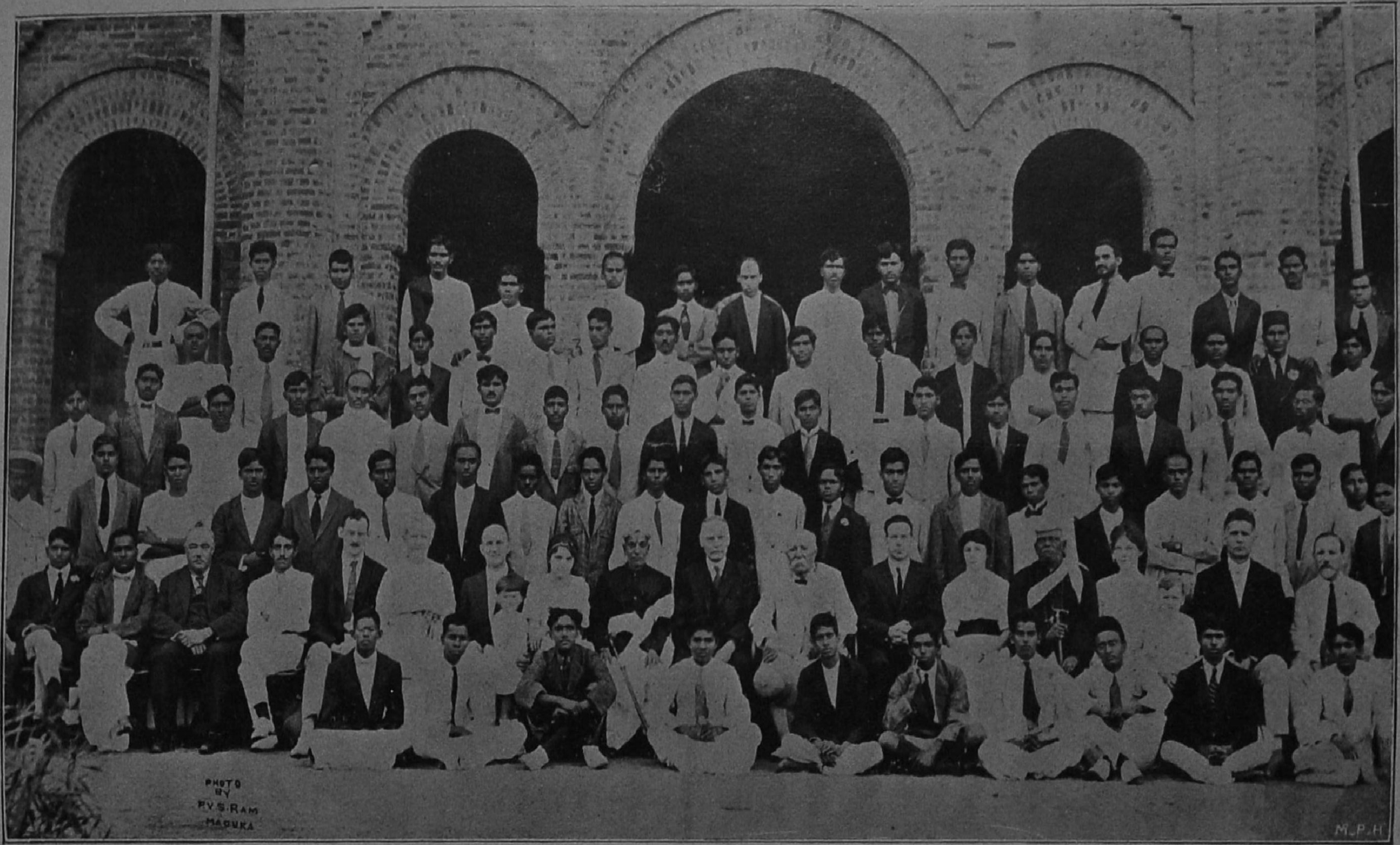

HOSTEL DAY WITH PREMIER CLEMENCEAU AS GUEST

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LAW OF LIBERTY.

If we should ask the educators of our day the question, "What is the end of education?", we will receive an answer which will amount to something like this,—"To prepare our young people to meet the needs of the day." What the needs are, and what the preparation ought to be, may find varied expressions. But our schools and colleges are preparing the youth to meet some specific need.

The question we should raise is whether we are preparing them to meet one of the most imperative needs of the day in our land. We are living in a time when authority has lost much of its force. Whether we like it or not, we cannot deny the fact. In our national life, particularly in the domain of politics, the change is very apparent. Established authority is slowly yielding to progressive democracy.

> "But the time of the bending and bowing are past;
> And the day of the people is dawning at last."

Quite serious is the loss of authority in the realm of religious belief, traditions and social standards. We are breathing the air of feedom all around us. We defy what our forefathers accepted as binding on them. We demand reasons for our obedience to established customs. We have no respect for authority as such. We despise the threats

attached to doctrines and moral codes. Somehow the reality has gone away from them, and along with it, the fear. Priests, church councils, communal restrictions may thunder as of old, but we watch them with a curious interest. Standards once generally accepted as to religious rites, conduct, woman's place and other matters of serious import are questioned. We would no more bow implicitly before anything that commands us. We want to know why. We are moving slowly from the shadow of authority to its real meaning. We wish to be guided by moral principles and not by mere codes. Our conscience is our final authority.

Serious dangers confront us here too. We are apt to move from the shadow of authority into the shadow of freedom. We should welcome the change in spite of dangers. Better all the problems of liberty than the easy security of external authority. But this free age must find people worthy to live in if. A famous writer spoke of the moral equivalent of war. Our need is the moral equivalent of authority. Often we move out into some new experience of freedom, with hurrahs and shouts, only to realize that we are not worthy of it. Freedom is safe only when people are worthy to be free.

Many of us have set aside authority. We no longer find in our religious books that which compels obedience. Our social customs and traditions have lost their hold on us. What have we in their place, for these had their uses? We cannot drift along. The lapse of imposed authority puts on us very heavy burdens. It is a shame to say "I am a slave to tradition", but it is a grave thing to say "I am free", for in the instant of our saying it, we place ourselves under the law of liberty. "For every atom of authority removed from us and from our world, a new greatness of character must come in the average

man; a new moral responsibility, a new trustworthiness, an access of free loyalty to righteousness and truth, a new grace of self-control: else freedom means disaster to the soul and to society."

The imperative need of the day then is for men and women of real character, people worthy of freedom. This means people governed by reason and able to control their lower natures. He only is safe without law who does by nature the things contained in the law. We protest against rules and regulations, but the moment they are removed, we misbehave and bring chaos. For freedom to be secure, we must have people who will voluntarily do what authority made them do in times past.

The success of this age, wherein we have intellectual and spiritual liberty, depends on every man. We need men who can subordinate private advantage to public good; men of clean conscience and reason, men who are righteous, loyal and self-controlled. Above every need is the need for people fit to be free, people who can be turned loose without running wild, people to whom the slackening of external control means only the growing joy of self-control.

What does this all amount to? What we need is men of God, "spiritually minded men of the world." In a day of authority, the mass may be under a few strong men, who only need to be religious. In a day of freedom, the demand is that *every one* be religious, that every one realize the life of God in his inner self. Until each one of us shall find Him for himself, we do not deserve to live in a free age.

Principal's Report.

"We must educate, we must educate or we must perish by our own folly." So said a great Statesman of the past. To-day, more than ever before, the world looks to the school-master to remedy the evils of society, improve the economic condition of the people, check the ravages of disease, strengthen the foundations of Government, preserve and purify the religious beliefs and practices of the people, and bring in a spirit of fellowship and brotherly love among all classes of Society.

The principal events that have marked the past year in the general educational life of South India are :—

1. Attempted Boycott of Educational institutions.

During the year an attempt was made on the part of certain leaders to induce all students in Government and Government-aided schools to join a universal boycott. Result—failure. On the contrary the schools and colleges are this year more crowded than ever before.

2. The handing over of Education to a M'nister directly responsible to the people.

Of recent years there has been much criticism of the educational system of India on the ground that it is a foreign system, out of touch with the life and necessities of the people. If this criticism is in any way justified, there is now an opportunity to remedy this defect. It should be remembered however that the human mind is much the same the world over, so that the methods of education and the subject matter are in large part universal rather than local or national, and what is good education for a boy or girl in England or America is very likely to be good also for a boy in India. But there are also certain national differences and requirements which must be recognized and provided for.

The transfering of education to a responsible Minister

should be a stimulus toward improving not only the method and the subject matter of education, if improvement is needed, but also to induce the people to come forward and provide the funds needed so that the sons and daughters of the land may have the very best education possible.

3. Re-organization of the University.

In our own University of Madras but little progress has been made during the year toward bringing in the changes proposed more than a year ago. The changes that now seem likely are not so revolutionary as what seemed probable last year. Various committees are at work and these are expected to report at the next meeting of the Senate.

The Senate at the meeting in October of last year definitely recommended the formation of two or three new Universities in the future, in different language areas. Madura is freely mentioned as a possible site for one of these Universities. It remains largely for the citizens of Madura to say whether we shall revive again the glories of the past and have once more in Madura a great University, shedding its light over all South India.

4. October Examination.

For the first time last year, the University offered to students who had failed in the March–April examinations a second chance in October. A fair per cent passed this examination, and the experiment is to be repeated this year, much to the relief of a large number of students.

Coming to our own College, the following is our record for the year.

Council of Management:—

I have already referred to the fact that the educational system of India, as indeed that of all countries, is to-day being subjected to severe criticism. It is claim-

ed that education is not closely enough in touch with the needs and national aspirations of the people. We are trying to correctly estimate the value of this criticism, and to find our way out into something better if possible. To this end we are for one thing emphasizing our Science courses.

But we are doing more. This year for the first time we have gone outside of those who are professionally interested in education and have invited two laymen to become members of our College Council of Management. We are very glad to say that Sahib Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib of Nattam, and M.R.Ry. M. T. Subramania Mudaliar Avl. of Uthamapalayam have very kindly accepted election as members of our College Council, and we look to them to give us valuable advice in the future.

The Staff.—I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all members of the staff for another year of whole-hearted faithful endeavour and happy fellowship in our common tasks.

We have had the good fortune to welcome back after an absence of three years the Rev. W. W. Wallace. We should have been happier still could Mrs. Wallace have come back with him. We have missed the Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Saunders and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Flint from our fellowship and work. Both Mr. Flint and Mr. Saunders have been pursuing advanced studies in America, Mr. Flint in the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Saunders in the University of Chicago. We expect them back ere long, better fitted than ever for their work in the College.

Mr. K. Rama Iyer Avl., B.A. (Hons.) for two years a student in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry, a new appointment being made necessary by the opening of the

B A. Science Course. Mr. S. Venkateswaran, B.A and Mr. A. Dorairaj, B.A. one of our old students were appointed as Demonstrators in Physical Science. Mr. N. Krishna Iyer, B.A. (Hons.), a graduate from His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum has been appointed Lecturer in English, *vs.* Mr. P. Mahadevan resigned. Dr. Natarajan, the Medical Officer of this College last year found his many public duties absorbing so much of his time that it was difficult for him to continue in the college. His place is taken by Dr. Thangam David.

The Students.

The total enrollment for the year is 391, an increase of 65 over last year. A number of those admitted will however be leaving soon on account of the November examination.

Distributed according to subjects, the enrollment is as follows:—

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Total	Last year
Junior Int.	35	81	35	151	159
Senior Int.	33	61	53	147	98

	Group II A	Group V	Total	Last year
Junior B.A.	19	41	60	26
Senior B.A.	...	33	33	43

The notable thing shown by this table is the large number of students going in for the Science courses.

This College has for years had as its avowed policy to give special attention to the development of Science Courses, thinking that in this way we could make one of our largest contribution to India. We have recognized that the development of Science would involve heavy expenditure, but we have been willing to attempt to secure funds.

It is gratifying to find such a hearty appreciation of our efforts on the part of the student body of South India.

Less than ten years ago, the number of students admitted to Group III of the Junior Intermediate Class, the History Language group, was as many as those admitted to both Group I, and Group II, the two Science groups. This year, the number of students in the Junior Intermediate class admitted to Group II, the Natural Science group is considerably more than those admitted to both the other groups, and we had to refuse admission to about 60 who applied for this group and those in Group I, the Physical Science group are the same in numbers as those in Group III, the History group.

Ten years ago, the ambitious student usually looked forward to law as a career. Today he is more often looking medicine, or the technical and industrial professions.

This year, for the first time we offer Group II A (Physical Science) for the B.A. Degree course. We had expected to have a possible six or eight students join for this course. Nineteen were admitted, and some half dozen refused admission because we could not possibly accommodate them.

Distributed according to social and religious groups, the enrollment is as follows :—

Christians	...	78 or 20	per cent
Brahmins	...	127 or 32.5	,,
Non-Brahmin Hindus.		180 or 46	,,
Muhammadans	...	6 or 1.5	,,
Total	...	391	

The special item of interest revealed by this table is the rapid rise in the proportion of non-Brahmin Hindus. Eight years ago, a similar distribution of students in the College gave 57 per cent Brahmin as compared with 16 per cent non-Brahmin.

The very rapid awakening of the vast non-Brahmin population to the value of and necessity for a College education is one of the most significant signs in South India to-day. It means however that the educational institutions are going to be taxed to the utmost to provide accommodation for the rapidly increasing numbers.

Distributed according to sex, the entrollment is as follows:—Male 390, Female 1. This is a new table made necessary this year in our records for the first time by the admission of the first young woman to our college classes. We have given her a hearty welcome, and trust she is an earnest of many more to come.

Examination results.

There is a growing impatience with that feature of our present educational system which makes the final academic success or failure of a candidate depend absolutely on his achievement at a final examination, conducted by some one who knows nothing about the merits of the candidate except what is revealed by his answers to certain set questions. However, as judged by this standard, our college students acquitted themselves fairly creditably at the last examination.

The following is the result:—

Group Intermediate	Sent up	Passed completely	Per cent	Passed Part I only.	Passed Part II only	Total passed Part I including complete passes	Per cent	Total passed Part II only including complete passes	Per cent.
Group I	18	3		3	3	6		6	
Group II	30	5 one 1st class		5	3	10		8	
Group III	31	13 two 1st class		0	11	13		24	
Total...	79	21	29			29	36	38	48
B.A. Group V	33	7	21	7	7	14	42	14	42

Health.

The health of the College staff and students was good during the year. When the Plague broke out in the quarters of the town adjacent to the college, the students living in rented buildings in those quarters were removed and crowded into the Main Hostel. The students of the hostel have found it a great advantage to have a qualified doctor on duty there every day.

We wish to take this occasion to thank Dr. Van Allen for the kindly and generous response which he has always made to our requests for medical help, and to Major Harley and the members of the staff of the Government Hospital for valuable assistance freely rendered.

Athletics.

There is an ever growing interest and larger participation in the athletic activities of the college on the part of the students. The tennis courts on the college grounds are crowded every evening; the badminton court is usually a scene of gay and joyous life after class hours; while the games on hockey and foot-ball fields wax fast and furious.

Social Life of the College.

This College has always laid emphasis on the social side of our community life. The homes of the members of the staff are often open to the students for an evening's social intercourse, while the hostel students representing as they do all social classes and living in one large building together, have much of friendly social life. The usual welcome reception given by the Student Christian Association to all new students was greatly appreciated.

It has been a source of keen regret to Mrs. Zumbro that long continued illness has kept her out of college life during such a large part of the year.

Societies.

The large number of societies in the College have quietly maintained various forms of useful activities during the year. We must be content merely to mention them here. They are as follows;—Student Christian Society, Lyceum, Gokhale Society, Natural History Society, Girvana Vana Sabha, Tamil Samaj, Malayalam Samaj, Athletic Association.

Night School.

The Night School for poor boys in the vicinity was continued during the year with fair success.

Religion.

Both by precept and example, by the study of the Holy Scripture and by the contagion of a Christian life lived out in daily association and fellowship with one another, we try to encourage the love of God and a spirit of service to our fellow-men as the two fundamental corner stones of good character. Reverence for things sacred, respect for each other's religious beliefs and practices, a fair chance to every one to enjoy his rightful share of the good things which a good God has given, these also are some of the cardinal elements of the religious life which we try to develop.

Finances.

The following is a summary of our financial statement as passed by the certified auditor and submitted to Government in April. In this statement I include both the College and High School departments.

INCOME :—

	College Rs.	High School Rs.	Total Rs.
From fees ...	26,013	15,260	41,273
Endowments (scholarships) ...	558	68	626

Grants-in-aid including for buildings, furniture, Providents Fund, etc.	15,274	1,467	16,741
Scholarships ...	672	846	1,518
Net cost to Management.	35,738	6,996	42,734
Total Rs.	78,255	24,637	1,02,892

EXPENDITURE :—

	College Rs.	High School Rs.	Total Rs.
Staff	47,693	17,942	65,635
Provident Fund ...	750	677	1,427
Servants	4,614	1,201	5,815
Taxes	1,011	3	1,014
Repairs and Upkeep ...	3,053	358	3,411
Contingencies ...	6,255	781	7,036
Scholarships and Prizes.	1,336	914	2,250
New buildings ..	1,394	...	1,394
Furniture and apparatus.	7,695	2,112	9,807
Library	2,307	474	2,781
Athletics	2,147	175	2,322
Total Rs.	78,255	24,637	1,02,892

The total expenses for the two departments, Rs. 1, 02,892, is an increase of Rs. 25,111 over last year.

Owing to a special grant from Government, there was a special increment to the salary of the teachers in the high school department. No similar grant was given by Government for teachers in the College department. The College authorities have however made provision for one additional increment over the usual increment to all teachers in the College department who have been with us two years or more.

Our needs for the future.

We must confess that as yet we have only a very small part of the buildings and equipment which we so much need to make our college what it ought to be.

Science apparatus.

One of our most urgent needs is the Science apparatus required to make possible the successful working of our B.A. Science class. Last year, when we made up our estimate for the apparatus, we found that what would have cost us about Rs. 10,000 before the war will now cost us approximately Rs. 30,000. Our Home Board told us plainly that in view of the situation there, they could give us no extra allotment. However, hoping that we would get a liberal grant from Government, we decided that by reducing expenditure to the lowest possible limit elsewhere, we would be able this year to provide for purchasing at least the most necessary equipment for this course.

Our application was sent in September of last year but up to date we regret to say that no reply has been received from Government, even though urgent reminders were sent. We have begun the work in faith that funds will come. We hope that our new Minister of Education in whose presence amongst us we greatly rejoice tonight will come speedily to our relief.

While we are only just starting this advanced work in Science, we have already planned in the future to add courses in Industrial Chemistry and in Commerce as soon as funds can be provided.

We have received during this year permission from our Home Board to apply for affiliation in Group II, (Philosophy and Ethics), and are only waiting the finding of a suitable man and the funds to pay his salary before applying for affiliation in this group.

A new Hostel.

Mr. Nolting, the Hostel Warden, has this year been harder put to it than ever before to find even a little corner of a room to give to each student who asked for accommodation.

It has been for years the desire of the Management to make the College as largely as possible residential, and the fact that this year we are providing room for 240 students out of a total of 390 shows that we have already come a good way towards the realization of our goal.

But the students are greatly over-crowded in our present quarters. Single rooms intended for one student have to accommodate two, and rooms intended for three have to accommodate four. As heretofore we have had to rent buildings outside where surroundings are sometimes bad and conveniences few, and even so, many have had to be refused even this poor accommodation.

All this emphasizes for the urgent necessity for additional hostel accommodation.

We are most happy to state that already a beginning has been made toward securing funds for a new hostel. In view of the very large number of students admitted to the college from Travancore, H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore was graciously pleased in December of 1920 to promise a donation of Rs. 5,000 toward a new hostel.

In addition to this, one of our students of last year, the Minor Zemindar of Saptur, was pleased to give us a donation of Rs. 500 for this purpose.

With these funds in sight, we are making plans for a new kitchen and dining rooms as a beginning of our new hostel, and hope that when plans are ready, our worthy Minister of Education will be able to give us the usual Government grant, so that the work may go forward at an early date.

Athletic Field.

For years the College has desired to make sure of an athletic field for the students.

It is a matter of very great satisfaction to the College authorities that negotiations are well under way, whereby the provision of an athletic field for the college seems practically assured. An agreement has virtually been reached between representatives of the Madras Government, the Madura Municipality and the College authorities, whereby the College is to have an athletic field to the east of the Science Hall block in the Madichiam Extension.

We are most grateful to Government officials and to the Municipality for making possible this most necessary addition to the College equipment, and feel sure that many future generations of students will bless them for this provision. We would request favourable consideration on the part of our Minister of Education when we approach him for the usual grant for the purchase of this athletic field.

And now may I take this occasion to make a most earnest appeal to the many friends of the College in South India to come forward and co-operate with us in the future more than they have done in the past in making our college more nearly what it ought to be, more worthy of the city and the great country in which it is located.

We invite your good advice as to the proper lines of development for the future.

We also greatly need your financial help. For years our friends in America have been giving money liberally to develop the college in Madura. The net cost to the management last year was Rs. 42,000, no inconsiderable sum.

Our most urgent immediate need is for a new hostel. His Highness, the Maharajah of Travancore has made a good beginning. Are there not others who will join in, or even better give us an amount large enough to build one entire block as a memorial to themselves or some friend?

We are confident that Government will help us in the future as in the past. But if Education is ever to be adequately developed in India the men of wealth must do here as they are doing in other lands, come forward and pour out their treasures for the support of schools and colleges.

As American Missionaries we have been trying for the last forty years, first at Pasumalai and now in Madura, to make through our College some useful contribution to India. We have made many mistakes. Being foreigners, we have often failed to understand your ideals, your customs, your needs.

We have also often failed to properly put before you our own ideals, or get you to understand our message, or what it is that we are really trying to do amongst you.

But with all our disagreeable faults, all our mistakes, I think I can truly say that it has ever been our real desire to serve you in love and in devotion to Him whom we call our Master.

Whatever our faults, our misunderstandings, our failures, the College so far as it is due to the people of America, represents America's desire to help India. We are here not to destroy but to help you to fulfil your highest ideals, to satisfy your deepest longings, to realize your noblest destiny. We would help you to preserve out of the changing past all that is worthy and noble, so that the divine message of India may never be lost from the earth.

But we would also bring to you a message from the West, for we believe as Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said recently in Calcutta, that the West also has some useful contribution to make to India.

Shall we not work together to build up here in Madura a college that shall be a meeting place of East and West, an abiding and visible proof of the great truth that East and West can meet, that if there is a real desire, they can understand each other and that difference, in race, colour, social customs, and even religious beliefs are no barrier to getting together and working together for the good of each and of the world.

In closing this report, we would express our grateful thanks to the students for their increasing confidence in us as shown by their return and the new students they have brought with them; to all members of the staff for their whole-hearted and faithful co-operation in all work of the college; to Government for liberal grants given; to the Municipality for a more adequate supply of water owing to the larger supply available and for their consenting to an arrangement whereby the College is to have a suitable athletic field conveniently located, to our home American Board under whose auspices the college is carried on and to our Christian friends in America for their continued and generous contribution toward the expenses of the college, and above all to our Father in Heaven for His loving care, protection, and grant of life and opportunity for service to us during another twelve months.

INDIA'S PRESENT ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

I. Economic results of the war on India.

'The war has been a first-rate professor of Economics.' It has exercised a profound influence upon our Economic development. It has opened our eyes to our Industrial helplessness. Our dependence on foreign producers and manufacturers was made strikingly manifest during the war. The fall in price of our raw-materials and the rise in price of our imported manufactured goods affected India adversely both as a seller and as a purchaser. The utter lack of a shipping of our own made matters worse. Its effect on our foreign trade was disastrous. The restriction on our imports by government, the contraction of the markets for our raw produce and the withdrawal of foreign capital almost created a crisis. Capitalism was in its full swing. Inflated and abnormal profits were gained by a few industries. Everywhere there was systematic profiteering and it aggravated the already acute problems of Economic insecurity and distress.

Apart from these influences there were visible signs of Economic progress and development. 252 companies were registered in India with a capital of 17 million £. The jute manufacture received a tremendous impetus during the year 1915. The profits of jute mills after deducting taxes amounted to £992,000 in 1914. But in 1915 the profits reached the unprecedented sum of £6,309,000. Surely it was an annus mirabil is for the Industry. The Bengal Iron and steel company whose profits in 1913 were only £54,755 rose to £280,823 in 1918. The value of one pound share on July 27, 1918 was £2-13-9; in December 1918, £6-5-0; in December 1919, £11-1-9. The vegetable indigo of our country commanded a monopoly owing to the disappearance of

synthetic indigo. Raw cotton and coal appreciated in value. In 1915, for the first time the value of our home production of cotton goods exceeded that of imported goods.[1]

Thus especially since the outbreak of the war, various causes have attracted public attention in an increasing degree to the predominent importance of industrial development. "The establishment" says the Industrial Commission[2] "of the manufacture of steel on firm basis of commercial success brought into sight the possibility of further developments on a scale never before contemplated. It has not only encouraged English firms to consider the formation of branches of their own specialised industries in India after the war, but has given opportunities to Indian capitalists to take in hand schemes for various forms of engineering and metal manufacturing work. The production of zinc and copper from Indian ores has recently come within measurable distance of actual accomplishment, and has still further increased the scope of possible enterprise. The experience of the war itself has been responsible for a new attitude on the part both of government and of leading industrialists. They realise that it is necessary to create in India the manufactures that are indispensable for industrial self-sufficiency and national defence, and that it is no longer possible to rely on free importation of essential articles in time of war."

II. Industrial Unrest.

Fortunately as the outcome of the dawn of nationalism in India, the development of Indigenous industries and attainment of wealth and prosperity by their means has attracted the earnest attention of the people of this

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[1] Mr. Findlay Shiras Director of Statistics.
[2] Indian Industrial Commission Report.

country. They have begun to feel the hardships and bitterness of the Economic struggle in India and are striving for justice and equity. People are everywhere reckoning with the march of powerful Economic forces. The cost of living has increased. Wages have fallen below the minimum of subsistence. Prices have outstripped buying power. The consumers are exposed to the full buffetting of the elements. An adjustment of values is necessary. But a drastic adjustment would prove fatal. The most pressing need therefore of the present profound economic unrest is the discovery of means to enlist the conscious co-operation of labour in a combined effort to increase output, reduce cost of production and lower prices.

To-day Labour is challenging the social order. The influence of the war has precipitated such a development. "In five years, an all-shattering war has done for labour what a generation could not have brought about." The floating discontent of labour during the previous years has now been intensified and crystallized almost to a danger-point. The welter in which we still find ourselves as the result of the war is enough to bring home to everyone of us the disastrous effects of the maladjustment of modern Industry and organization and the necessity for securing the permanent foundations of Economic prosperity and progress.

III. Industrial Renaissance.

The dependence of India on foreign articles of consumption has been complete. The successful inroad of foreign substitutes for Indian articles has killed our rural industries and crafts. Our artistic industries are gasping for breath, and our small industries are helpless against the masterful competition of the capitalistic system of modern production. The fault is partly ours. The diminished demand for local manufactures is due not only to

the so-called advancing changes in the lives and wants of our educated men but also to the increasing supply and winning influence of imported machine made goods at a cheaper price. The want of enterprise and adaptability on the part of our artisans and industrialists led to their rapid decline. The factory invaded their peaceful homes. Independent livelihood was lost. They had no other go but to migrate to the great industrial centres to work in the factories. Already the pressure of population on the soil has reached a breaking point. Custom, caste regulations and conservatism stand in the way of initiative and enterprise. Capital is not forthcoming in large quantities. Even the little amount of industrial technique and skill that remain with our workers are taking quick strides to forgetfulness.

But the outlook is not wholly gloomy. There are yet sparks here and there, and what is wanted is a systematic revival and encouragement both by the public and the government. Perhaps it is a vice to ask government to do us everything. Equally it is a vicious policy for government not to do anything to improve and insure the country's economic well-being. It is individual initiative, it is private enterprise that can save us from the threatening industrial paralysis. We must ourselves try our best to speed up our economic development. If with faith and hope we plunge deeply into the promising field of industry and trade, there is no doubt we can prosper and at the same time make the country self-sufficient.

The authors of the Joint Report on Constitutional Reforms were emphatic in their declaration that, "On all grounds a forward policy in Industrial development is urgently called for not merely to give India economic stability; but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her peo-

ple who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised up-to-date country."

IV. The Outlook for the Future.

The outlook for the future is therefore encouraging. We find in the nation the signs and stirrings of new life. Everyone in India is ready to do his duty in the matter of her industrial revival. It is hoped that India will no longer be a land of lost opportunities, no longer the dumping ground of foreign industries. By proper co-ordination and efficient organization India can be made a self-contained Economic unit. The energetic development and proper utilization of India's resources by the sons of the soil can greatly increase the national income.

The agitation by public men and manufacturers for the adoption of a distinctly progressive policy by the government with a view to resuscitate the indigenous industries and start fresh industries for which India has a genius resulted in the appointment of the Indian Industrial Commission. The purpose of the commission was "to examine and report upon the possibilities of further Industial development in India and to submit its recommendations with special reference to the following questions:—

(*a*) whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be indicated;

(*b*) whether, and, if so, in what manner, government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development—

(1) by rendering technical advice more freely available;

(2) by the demonstration of the practical possibility on a commercial scale of particular industries;

(3) by affording, directly or indirectly, financial assistance to industrial enterprises; or

(4) by any other means which are not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy of the government of India.

The report of the commission is before us. But to the utter disappointment of the nation the recommendations of the commission have not been given effect to. After all, as usual, the reports of commissions and conferences have only an educative value.

V Self-help.

The movement to better the Economic condition of India—*viz.*, to improve the standard of comfort of the toiling millions, to increase production, to utilise fully to national advantage all possible natural resources, and to bring health, wealth and happiness to the rural artisans, small industrialists and the general public—must get its vigorous start and momentum from within, *i.e.*, from the people of the land themselves. The strong current of national feeling in the country has succeeded considerably in creating a remarkable consciousness of Economic nationality. The people have begun to value the real foundations of industrial leadership, *viz.*, self-help, resourcefulness and enterprise.

By a systematic and thorough application of scientific research to problems of up-to-date industry and commerce India can build up a magnificent industrial structure. Mr. Pagan Dalzell, the manager of the Tata Industrial Bank, Madras, recently observed, "Almost all the western countries are more or less dependent on other countries

for most of the raw-materials requisite for their industrial developments, most of which raw-materials India possesses or is capable of producing in abundance. What India lacks is not productiveness but resourceful enterprise; not ability but technology; not wealth but effective finance. With all her vast resources of raw-material and labour, with effective coordination, with the effective introduction of technology and machinery, and always with the requisite financial assistance to promote and develop industries, India is capable of becoming industrially and financially one of the most prosperous countries in the world."

It is an elementary economic truth which dictates that it is uneconomic to export the raw-materials of a country—which has every facility to convert such raw-materials into manufactured goods—to another country and get them back as finished goods with the cost of freight, exporters', importers', and other middlemen's profits, wages of labour, customs duties, etc. The plain fact is this: no amount of passionate appeals to one's patriotism and no amount of state aid and initiative will bring about India's industrial salvation without the energy and enterprise of the Indians themselves.

VI. Introspection in our national imports.

If we but juxtapose our imports with our national resources we will be driven to the conclusion that there is great ccope in India for the growth of organised industries; that the nation is suffering under an unnecessary economic dependence; and that a healthy, vigorous and self-reliant industrial life can be created if the people of the land supply the capital, take the risks, enjoy the profits, bear the losses and above all, undertake to manage and control industrial enterprises.

	Major Imports.		*Value.*
(*a*)	Cotton cloth including yarn ...	Rs.	66,57,66,000
(*b*)	Iron and steel goods ...		25,00,00,000
(*c*)	Sugar ...		15,00,00,000
(*d*)	Silk manufactures ...		3,10,13,000
(*e*)	Paper ...		1,58,77,000
(*f*)	Boots and shoes ...		79,26,000
(*g*)	Soap ...		75,06,000
(*h*)	Matches ...		1,13,00,000
(*i*)	Chemicals ...		1,00,00,000
(*j*)	Earthenware and porcelain		63,49,000
(*k*)	Biscuits, cakes, Patent foods, preserved milk, etc. ...		1,34,07,000
		Rs.	116,91,44,000

"These figures are significant" says the Industrial Commission "of the exiguity of the efforts hitherto made in India to replace imported articles by the manufacture of indigenous raw-materials."

We export oildseeds worth Rs. 27,50,06,000 but we do not import sufficient oil-crushing and refining plant. Paper and pasteboard imports amount to 160 lakhs but paper mill machinery and plant worth only 3½ lakhs are imported. We import manufactured sugar to the value of 15 crores but import only 4½ lakhs worth of sugar machinery. We import paper even while we have abundant facilities for its manufacture. If the industry is systematically undertaken and effectively financed, it can supply not only local requirements but also meet foreign demands. At present India imports a crore worth of soap. "Most of this trade could be sufficiently met" says Mr. A. K. Menon, oil chemist and soap expert, "by local products especially as the materials required for

soap are abundant and cheap, the raw-materials being chiefly oils and fats, only about 15 per cent of the materials represented by caustic soda being imported. The chief requiremet for making this industry paying is scientific management under proper expert advice."

Very large quantities of sugar are now being imported into India from Java and Mauritius. These countries are slowly but surely invading the market which India herself should hold. In the Bombay Presidency alone there are about 60,000 acres of sugar cane cultivation while not a single sugar factory exists with the exception of a small concern capable of turning out about two tons of sugar per day. We have suitable soil and water facilities. Most parts of India are immune from storm and frost. Cheap labour is abundant. Other conditions necessary for a profitable organised sugar industry are :—Intelligent management, adequate capital and an organisation of some kind which enables the mill to secure for itself a resonably certain and well distributed supply of cane and to make economical arrangements for harvesting it. If large tracts are brought under cane cultivation, if factories are situated in the centers of cane cultivation, if a maximum quantity of juice is expressed from the canes, if the juice as it leaves the mill is at once limed to neutralise acidity and so prevent the formation of molasses and lastly, if the cane refuse or crushed cane is utilised for generating steam required to run the factories, the sugar industry in India can stand firmly on a secure basis. The present is the favourable time for organising and developing this industry for there is no bounty fed continental beet sugar competition.

There are other economics in the large-scale production of sugar. The Journal of the Department of Agri-

culture, Pretoria gives a complete list of the bye-products of sugar manifacture. Molasses, the residue from the manufacture of sugar at the mills, are being utilised in increasing quantities in the manufacture of golden syrup, of rectified spirits, industrial alcohol (including methylated spirits), motor fuel (Natalite), either (anæsthetic and commercial), chloroform and a specialised article known as "Instanto" used as a liquid soap. A wax is derived from the sludge obtained from filter presses, and this residue is, in its turn, used as a fertiliser in the cane fields. The cane itself, after extraction of the juice, is used as fuel in the mill furnaces, and in an efficiently running mill this "bagasse" is usually sufficient for all steaming purpose. The value of the 'bagasse' is calculated in this way, to replace the bagasse would require 250,000 tons of coal which, at to-day's prices, would cost £375,000.[1]

It is an axiom in modern economics that the industrial position of any country must be largely determined by its capacity to produce chemicals. At present we import a crore worth of chemicals. The actual chemicals produced in India are exceedingly small in volume, and are largely confined to a limited production of sulphuric acid and epsom and kindred salts in Bombay and Burma and of the bye-products of coke at the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in Chota-Nagpur and the coalfields of Bengal. The most important chemicals which are required in many industries in India, and for the matter of that, in every country, are Alkalis and Sulphuric acid. It has been aptly said that sulphuric acid is the mother of all industries. The raw materials for its manufacture are available. The local manufacture of Alkali is urgently necessary to meet the gradually increas-

1 Quoted by the 'Wealth of India' from the Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Pretoria.

ing requirements for the development of other chemical industries.

Dr. Slater in his 'Industrial development of South India' (from the Publicity Bureau) refers to our bad habit of exporting at once raw skins and hides and tanning materials instead of tanning the leather in India. He adds "You are doubtless aware of the fact that the war interfered with the crude method of dealing with these products, and that during the war the tanning industry developed enormously; the exports of raw skins and hides fell to half the pre-war figure and that of leather doubled. What is more important, the quality was excellent, and a new and much higher reputation for Indian leather was won." The forests of India are rich with tanning materials. Tanneries started and conducted by efficient capitalists on modern lines have full scope before them.

India stands second among the cotton growing countries of the world. But among our imports yarn and piece-goods take the first place. It is humiliating to witness the fact that Japan which purchases cotton from us at 4 to 6½ annas a pound should send the same to us in the shape of yarn and cloth at so high a price as Rs. 2 to 3 a pound. The mill industry made its appearance in Japan long after it started in this country. During the last ten years the number of looms in this country has increased from 75,000 to 115,000, and the number of spindles from 60 to 66 lakhs. In his article on "Our Textile Industry" Ramjee Callianjee a successful mill owner gives the following table:—

COTTON.

Annual harvested quantity
200 crores of pounds.

- Spending for household purposes 30 crores.
- Utilisation by mills 80 crores.
  - Yarn obtained from above 65 crores pounds. Imported 5 crores pounds. Total 70 crores of pounds.
    - Used for weaving in India 50 crores.
      - Hand looms 25 crores of pounds
        - Cloth. 100 crores of yards (Because of finer counts yarn used).
      - Power mills 25 crores of pounds.
        - Cloth. 120 crores of yards.
    - Quantity exported 20 crores of pounds.
- Exported 90 crores.

In addition to 220 crores of yards of cloth we import annually 300 crores of yards from foreign countries. If we but manage to manufacture into cloth all the cotton that we produce in our country, we will be in a position not only to meet all our demands but also to export cloth to other countries. This then is the most vital problem. It may be solved by the introduction of additional spindles into this country. This can be done in two ways: first, by introducing spinning wheels and secondly, by starting spinning mills. The latter requires large Capital, importation of machinery and a good deal of waiting to build and run a factory. As for the former no big

capital is necessary, a few rupees will do. In mills yarns can be produced cheaper. The spinning wheel is the alternative when sufficient capital does not flow out to finance the mill industry. If India resolves to be self-reliant in the matter of her cloth and to create markets for Indian-made piece goods in Asia and Africa it must start without losing hold of the present precious opportunities, power spinning and weaving mills on a large and advanced scale. Hand spinning and weaving have a fundamental duty to perform. They have resisted and can resist the aggressiveness of the factory. "The individual man is at his best" says R. C. Dutt—"In dignity and intelligence, in foresight and independence—when he works in his own fields or at his own loom, rather than when he is a paid labourer under a big landlord or a wage-earner in huge factory." Indian demands can be met only by both systems of production, *viz.*, the large scale production in the mills and factories and the small scale production in our rural homes.

The silk industry is an important cottage industry in India especially in Mysore and Bengal. It also flourishes says the Industrial Commission under State Control in Kashmir and Jammu. Other forms of sericulture dependent on the eri, tasar and muga silkworms, are widespread in Assam, Chota-Nagpur and parts of the Central Provinces. Disease among the worms seems to be the silk grower's principal difficulty. If worms free from disease can be obtained silk rearing is more profitable than any other form of cultivation. The introduction of the superior European or Chinese or Japanese cocoons, the improvement of the system of mulbery cultivation and a better and more liberal treatment of the worms can greatly improve and develop our silk industry.

Thus there are untapped resources and abundant facilities for our industrial revival. But Indian capital is not progressive and enterprising. It is attracted by simple and safe enterprises involving no risks. Ignorance of our own capital resources, conservative and stereotyped lines on which Indian industrial capital is invested, the hopeless disregard to undeveloped industries with uncertain profits, the neglect of the application of science and scientific research in problems of industry—all these are conspicuous deficiencies in our industrial organisation.

VII. Stock taking of our national resources.

(a) *Agricultural Products.*

Indian industries are now, and will be in future, chiefly based on the agricultural products of the country. The improvement of agricultural credit, the organization of the village communities, the consolidation of scattered holdings are problems of vital importance to the advancement of Indian agriculture. The Agricultural Department is face to face with the urgent necessity of improving the output and quality of many Indian crops. As the commission observes, "the Indian mill owners are beginning to feel that, if they are to enjoy an appreciable share of the more profitable trade in finer goods, more long staple cotton must be grown in this country."

The oil seeds of India are extremely important both from the agricultural and export point of view. Little has been done by the Agricultural Department to improve the local types of oil producing plants. The methods of oil extraction are grossly neglected. The economic importance of the cotton oil trade has been brought to prominence by Mr. R. L. Sutaria, the Director, The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ltd. The literature of fairyland has portrayed no more wonderful transforma-

tion than the elevation of cotton seed from a waste product to a position where it has given rise to industries of international importance. Never was the Biblical truth, "The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner," more beautifully exemplified than in the case of cotton seed and the contemporaneous industries with which it is associated. It supplies meal and husks for the nuitrition of our livestock, oil for human dietary, linters for the manufacture of mattresses, bye-products for the manufacture of soap, and if need be there can be manufactured from the linters enough nitro-glycerine, etc.[1]

In India the whole cotton seed is largely fed to cattle. By crushing the seed a serious waste is avoided and money is obtained for oil, which if given in the whole cotton seed, the digestive system of the cattle is unable to assimilate. The major part of the oil in the diet of whole cotton seed would not be digested, but would be lost in the excrement. The following figures will convince the reader of the truth of the statement that Rs. 3,15,00,000 exactly represents the money value of the losses to the country at present by the use of cotton as cattle food :—

Cotton seed.
16,00,000 tons.

1,60,000 tons reserved for sowing.	exported 2,80,000 tons.	Remainder left in the country. 12,00,000 tons yield

1,20,000 tons oil.	5,30,000 tons of decorticated cake.	5,50,000 tons hulls.

[1] Dr. Soule of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Value.

			Rs.
(1)	Oil at Rs. 450 per ton	...	5,40,00,000
(2)	Cake at Rs. 50 per ton	...	2,65,00,000
(3)	Hulls at Rs. 20 per ton	...	1,10,00,000
		Rs.	9,15,00,000

The total value of cotton seed products	9,15,00,000
Value of 1,200,000 tons seed at Rs. 50 per ton	6,00,00,000
Difference being net gain to the country	3,15,30,000

The cotton oil industry will give rise to numerous side industries such as oil-refining, soap making, alkali manufacture, manufacture of compound feeding stuffs and fertilisers, artificial butter (margarine) etc. The various products can be used in one form or other for man, beast and plant.

Jute is India's great monopoly. Including India's internal consumption of jute manufactures, the annual average value of the jute trade to Bengal has been computed at 60 crores of Rupees. A few jute mills are driven by electric power generated from coal and the plant is usually of an up-to-date type and maintained at a level of efficiency.

Sugar and sugar cane have of late attracted a good deal of attention in India. It is to study the problem of Indian Sugar industry that the recent Sugar Committee with a strong personnel was appointed. All the witnesses have referred to the fact that the industry has been hit hard by the imports of Java sugar which have increased in 25 years from 70,000 to 8,00,000 tons. The statistics of production and imports clearly show that although

India is the greatest producer of cane sugar (raw) in the world she cannot meet her own demands. The problem, therefore, has been how to make her self-supporting and this is what the Agricultural Departments are attempting to investigate so far as the cultivation of this crop is concerned. The prevailing high prices of sugar have given a boom to the cultivation and the area in 1915—1916 was 2, 75,000 acres. On the manufacturing side a good deal has been done in the spread of improved methods of gur-making, economical furnaces and more efficient crushers.

(*b*) *Forest Resources.*

In a brochure published in 1917,[1] the government officially reviewed their work and indicated the scope of its development and potentialities. In her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value. Elaborate scientific knowledge is necessary for the successful utilisation of the forest produce in India. The forest research institute at Dehradun partly supplies the need. The Indian Industrial Commission has pointed out the other important and urgent needs of the Forest Department such as the 'development of transport facilities, the exploitation of the forests on more commercial lines and the extension of research and experimental work on a large scale and under commercial conditions.' Another important deficiency to which the commission has drawn special attention, is the absence of information of commercial value regarding the products of the forests and of commercial methods in rendering them available for industrialists.

Apart from timber and fire wood the forests of India are rich with minor products. Amongst the most prominent

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[1] The work of the Forest Department in India by H. S. Troup.

classes are comprised bamboos, grass (including grazing), leaves for fodder, litter and manure, fibres and flosses, oilseeds, tans and dyes, oils, gums, resins, rubber, drugs and spices, edible products of various kinds, animal products such as lac, honey and wax, silk, hides, horns and ivory and mineral products. The bamboo is used for building, basket making and for the manufacture of paper pulp. The annual income from this source is nearly 13 lakhs. The value of grazing and fodder and thatching grass amounted in 1917 to 62 lakhs. Fibres and flosses are used for making fishing nets and lines, mats, ropes, baskets and sacking. Some of them yield a fibre nearly equal to jute. Many others are used as paper making material. The oil seeds are commercially remunerative. The best known oil seed is the Mohwa used in India as an ointment for burning, cooking, soap-making and to a greater degree for adulterating ghee. In 1914–1915 the exports were valued at 55 lakhs.

The forests of India are rich in undeveloped tanning materials and there is unquestionably a great opportunity for technical research as well as for industsial and commercial development in this country. The most important tanning materials are the myrabolans, babul pods, mangrove barks, babul bark, Khwa and Dhaura barks, sal and sain barks, oak barks, leaftans or Sumach. With such tanning materials in rich store India can develop the tanning industry and can be self-reliant in the matter of her leather goods.

Essential oils, resins and gums afford further revenue and scope for improvement. The Sandalwood oil distillery at Bangalore is working successfully. The eucalyptus oil industry has been started in the Nilgris. For Lemon grass oil Travancore forests afford great possibilities and development. Pine resin industrp has been start-

ed in the United Provinces and later in the Punjab. The resin collection in 1916 amounted to 2,592 tons valued at Rs. 5,04,250.

Of the animal products the most important from the point of view of their value is lac, "the resinous incrustation secreted on the twigs of certain trees by the lac insect and largely used in the preparation of varnishes, in the manufacture of gramaphone records, sealing wax, lithographic ink, etc." The value of the various forms of lac amounted to 173 lakhs in 1918. A shellac factory has been started in Bengal with a capital of 5 lakhs. Any money invested in this industry is a good investment and safe, since lac is an industry which is the monopoly of India, all the world depending on India for its supply.

India can start and run successfully pineresin and turpentine industry, paper, match and tanning industries. They hold out a bright promise for the future. The match industry is ripe for expansion. The paper industry is taken up very enthusiastically by capitalists and business men. The Assam Paper Mills Company is going to be worked and it has an addition of strength in that it has among the Directors, Dr. P. C. Ray. The Industrial Commission has also recommended the establishment by government of pioneer factories and the placing of the data obtained by research officers before the industrialists.

(c) *India's Mineral Resources.*

The report of the Chief Inspector of mines and the general report of the Director of the Geological Survey of India form the two principal sources from which information regarding the mineral resources of India may be sought. Dr. Slater in his interesting lecture on "the mineral wealth of India" observed that, "the physical

geography of a country determined its industries. Nature would give its ores and deposits but the human element is equally necessary. There should be the knowledge, the enterprise, and the determination to do hard work and to take advantage of what nature had provided for them. At present all other forces were present in India except the knowledge which was lacking. But if people in India should resolve to make the best use of natural facilities, they could immensely gain by it. Knowledge of Chemistry was extremely valuable in these days and as an economist his business was to point out that there was a great reward waiting for those people who mastered the secrets of chemistry. One of the finest investments that any country had made was by the Germans, *viz.*, that they spent so much money on chemical research. In India an institute of science has already been created in Bangalore. The Indian Industrial Commission had recommended improvements in research particularly in chemical research, and it has been accepted that it was one of the duties of the Indian Government to effectively promote chemical research "in India" and "by Indians."

The object of the application of science to industry is to bring out the most economical utilization of the natural resources of the earth. As population increases the happiness of mankind can only be ensured if science discovers how to increase the food supply for our sustenance and to multiply the sources of mechanical power upon which depend alike our leisure to enjoy life and our capacity to make provision for our future.

There is an abundant supply in India of coal, mineral oil, tungsten, iron, copper, zinc, lead and a great variety of other minerals. It is likely that the iron and steel

production of India would continue to expand at a rapid rate as it forms the basis of one of the biggest of modern industries, *viz.*, the engineering industry. In the economic life of a nation coal and iron are the most valuable and important.

The age of steel has dawned in India. We can very soon witness what Dr. Marshall calls "the era of interchangeable parts." The mineral deposits of the country are sufficient to maintain most of the so-called "key" industries. Iron ore is found in many parts of India. A rich deposit of lead and zinc ore exists in the Shan States of Burma. The copper ores of Chota Nagpur have as yet scarcely been exploited. High grade chromite is produced in large quantities in Baluchistan. The bauxite deposits are found in the Central Provinces. Manganese ore is extracted in very large quantities in Chota Nagpur, Bombay, Mysore and Central Provinces. Tungsten ores occur in the form of wolframite. It has now become almost indispensible to mechanical engineering as an ingredient in "high speed" steel. Indian steel has always been famous for its fine temper. India takes the first place in the mica producing countries in the world. Sand and lime suitable for the manufacture of glass occur in many parts of India. What has been most conspicuously lacking has been a complete and systematic investigation into the economic possibilities of glass making in the different parts of India, including the price of fuel and raw material, and the distance, and extent of markets. Indian coal although slightly inferior to English coal is of great value and it is the key to many 'key' industries.

VIII. Outlook for Indian Production.

Production is a Science. It originates in the resources of nature and ends with the satisfaction of

human desires. It creates utilities, and it is the adaptation of natural material to human needs. In India even the first principles of production are lacking. India is more busy with the problem of the Distribution of wealth than with the problem of production. "What wealth she produces she attempts to distribute equitably amongst all classes of society, and this is the object which her socio-economic institutions like the joint family and caste, her system of land tenure and law of inheritance, her social and ethical ideals, seek to achieve".[1] What is to be done first is to evolve a scheme of national economics in which shall be shown the value of the services which Science has rendered and can render to industry.

India can cope with the production and productive capacity of other well advanced industrial nations only when it satisfies the following conditions of efficient production:—

(*a*) Easy access to abundant raw-material;

(*b*) Access to a wide market;

(*c*) The enterprise to utilise the capital resources;

(*d*) The intelligence to run a business and to devise wise plans for the success of the enterprise, *viz.*, by selecting the commodity or article to be produced, by selecting the site for the industry, by enlisting skilled labour thereby securing the economy of high wages, by getting the right manager or captain of industry, by organising the business on the sound lines of business morality and by getting sufficient cash and credit on easy terms.

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[1] R. K. Mukerji in his "Foundations of Indian Economics."

(e) The enthusiasm for good and efficient work—hating waste, waste of time, waste of material, waste of bye-products and waste of human energy and working power.

(f) State aid to industries. The encouragement by the state of a national economic self-reliance by protecting infant industries by giving bounties, etc.

The prime factors in production are enterprise, business initiative, industrial experience and teachnical knowledge. These are wealth productive. Specialisation is the pivot on which profitable production turns. Organisation should be made dependent upon national tendencies, environment and facilities. These in their turn depend upon the working conditions created by the state. The success of the policy of arise and awake depends as much upon the interest manifested by the state in industry as upon the interest manifested by those responsible for the management of industry.

Indian Capital.

India has a large quantity of capital but it is shy. It runs on smooth and safe lines. It goes to finance those industries that have stood the test of time. But after the war we find that Indian capital is coming out to do its share of the work in encouraging and starting new industries. There is no use accusing foreign capital. It has shown us the way. It has done much pioneering work. Its educative value has been recognised. It has opened the eyes of Indian landlords and capitalists to the necessity of investing money in industrial ventures. A move has been made in the right direction It is hoped that within a few years all indigenous capital will flow to finance and maintain industries for the benefit of India and of Indians.

Labour.

The problem of labour in India is as acute as in other countries. Labour is actively organising itself all over India by forming unions and associations. No one denies labour the right to improve its economic condition and welfare. But that right is not always used in the right manner and wisely. Strikes for strikes' sake are now common all over India. Such strikes are dangerous and they have a tendency to become a chronic disease of our peaceful economic organisation.

A charge that is generally directed against Indian labour is that it is inefficient. Indian labour is cheap and it is that cheapness that fosters inefficiency. Under the heading 'The Tata Colony', Sir Valentile Chirol writes in the 'Times' as follows. "How soon such a vital undertaking as the Tata enterprise at Jamsheedpur can be Indian run as well as Indian owned is a question upon the answer to which the future of India in the economic sphere depends.........The question of the employment of Indians on the actual processes of manufacture is largely a question of technical and physical training, and it has not been lost sight of in Jamsheedpur......... Indians do excellent work as machinists, cranemen, electricians, etc., and even in the rolling mills they do all the manual work. The best of them make the reliable gangers and foremen. In the blast furnaces there are only 8 Europeans to 1,600 Indians, in the mechanical department only 6 to 3,000 and in the traffic department only 1 to 1,500. In two other important departments it has been already found possible to place an Indian in full charge. One of these is the electrical department which requires unquestionably high scientific capacity. Another is the coke ovens, on which 2,000 Indians are

employed under the sole charge of an Indian.........One can look forward with some confidence to the ultimate fulfilment of the dream which the great Parsi pioneer, Mr. Jamsheedji Tata, whose spirit as well as name is enshrined here, had in his mind when he conceived, in his robust oldage, the idea, of a great and essentially Indian enterprise, controlled by Indians for the benefit of India and of her people."

A well organised system of Industrial and technical education is urgently necessary for the artisan and labouring population. Properly led, properly instructed and properly connected with the world markets, the artisans and skilled industrial workers may yet again become India's pride, and the merchants of the world may yet again vie with one another in seeking the products of his age-learned skill.

Use of Power in Industries.

India has immense opportunities for applying material resources in the elevation of human life. "Forces of nature" as Marshall observes "must be turned back upon her to compel her to render ever larger returns to man's efforts in every branch of industry." Utilisation and incessant development of fresh sources of supply must take place on a large and ever increasing scale. wealth must be applied in harnessing nature in servitude to man. A high average of constructive ability is required to weld together the scattered natural forces. Dr. J. F. Crowley in his lecture on "Electricity in the Textile and allied industries" remarked "that much interest was being taken at present in the problem of power and its employment in Industry. The worker who through the medium of a machine employed and directed Nature's forces was clearly more usefully and

could be more pleasantly employed than the worker who use only the evergy of his muscles." It is clear then that in the development of cottage industries power distributed to each individual worker from a central source will be productive of immense good. Electricity increases production. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial developments and that need will very largely be supplied in India by hydro-electric installations.

The greatest water power undertakings in India are the Tata hydro-electric schemes recently brought to fruition in the Lonavala lake, the Walwhan lake and Shirawta. They all enable 60,000 electrical horse power to be delivered into Bombay. The Andra valley scheme, the Cauvery scheme, the electrical works in Kashmir have all a great future of remarkable usefulness.

Other controlling factors in Indian Production.

They are:—(1) a stable currency system, (2) efficient banking facilities, (3) co-operation in large and small scale industries, (4) facilities for conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge, and improving them further by research and invention, (5) Indigenous enterprise, (6) Protective tariffs, (7) state help.

Our recent experience shows us that our currency system is not self-adjusting or automatic. It is not stable. We are still in the half way house. The time to reach the goal, *viz.*, gold monometallism has come. India does not possess ample banking facilities. It is to be seen how the Imperial Bank of India, the joint-stock banks, the exchange banks and other indigenous systems are going to be of use to Indian industry and trade. In advanced industrial countries, it is banks that pioneer and give impulse to industrialism.

"Co-operation has proved" in the words of Mr. Wolff "a god-send to smaller industries." Modern competitive conditions are fast exterminating many forms of useful and artistic industries in India. These are just the occupations which would prove most profitable by a wise extension of the co-operative principle. There would be other benefits derivable from linking up cottage industries on the co-operative basis, *viz.*, the avoidance of overcrowding and the herding of the people in large insanitary towns, the maintenance of self-respect of labour and the preservation of those hereditary artistic aptitudes for which the many horse-powered engine turning out hundreds of articles of the same monotonous pattern is a very inadequate and unsatisfactory substitute. To keep in tact the genius of our race and prevent the vulgarisation which too often spoil the body and soul of the industrial workers in modern conditions, attention must be paid betimes to the careful and comprehensive organisation of the industrial co-operative system.

Economic Policy.

Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council on the enhancement of the import duty on Sugar proposed by Pandit Malaviya on 9th March 1911 discussed clearly the question of Protection for Indian industries "Sir" he observed "the great German Economist, List, points out in one place what happens when a country like India comes into the vortex of universal competition. He says that when a country, industrially backward, with antiquated methods of manufacture, dependent largely on manual labour, comes into the vortex of universal competition—competition with countries which use steam and machinery and the latest researches of science in their production—

the first effect is to sweep off local industries, and the country is thrust back on agriculture and rendered almost entirely agricultural for some time. But then, here, he says, comes in the duty of the state. When such a situation is reached, the state, he says, should step forward, and by a judicious system of protection it should foster such industries as are capable of being fostered, so that the country may once again enter on its industrial path with the aid of the latest appliances and ultimately stand successfully the competition of the whole world." A moderate system of protection is necessary in the interests of India. But we must distinguish between the right and the wrong kind of protection. "Our Industries are Swadesi only by courtesy...Our industrial development is only a development by proxy." Hence the factories that will receive protection are those run on European lines and by Europeans themselves. Thus every proposal of Protection must be judged upon its merits. Protection must be sought to protect those industries that need protection that is we must not try to protect what is not really here. It must be noted in addition that India will not gain anything by a system of Imperial Preference.

Conclusion.

Industrial self-reliance is the greatest ambition of India. Things are tending towards that direction. We have men and we have the means. We must have also the mind to develop our resources, by ourselves and for ourselves. Out of the crude simplicity of the family unit might be evolved a system of strong combinations for productive effort either by co-operative working or by the concentration of manufacture in small industries. The communal instincts in many rural areas show signs of a living vigorous growth. Even in villages

where there are merely survivals of that once powerful and beneficial organisation, the same spirit could be created and maintained. India possesses exceptional advantages and genius for adaptation in this direction. The future is in our hands to shake off our shyness for modern enterprises and create a self-reliant and resourceful Economic organisation. India is surely expecting every Indian to do his duty.

DRURY IN MADURA

BY REV. ALBERT J. SAUNDERS, M.A., (on Furlough).

The above caption means briefly that Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, U.S.A. has recently decided to have a part in an institution of higher education in South India by participating in the work of the American College at Madura. This pratice of linking up an educational institution in America with a mission College in one of the oriental countries is known as the World Student Fellowship Movement, and already a number of colleges in America are seeking to project themselves in the true spirit of helpful brotherhood into schools and colleges of various countries in the Eastern World. Look at this splendid list of some American Colleges and what they are doing :—

Name.		Annual Budget.	Place.
Yale	...	$65,000	Changsa, Hunan, China. (College & Medical School)
Oberlin	...	10,000	Taiku, Shansi Mission Schools.
Grinnell	...	7,000	Tehsien, China. (Boarding and Village Schools).
Williams	...	4,500	Suchow, China.
Amherst	...	1,500	Aid to Doshisha University, Japan.

Fairmount	...	700	Marsovan, Turkey.
Marietta	...	1,000	Tarsus, Turkey.
Pomona		800	Smyrna, Turkey.
Carlton	...	1,000	Foochow, China.

and now Drury College under the leadership of Dr. T. W. Nadal, with the co-operation of a fine group of teachers and an enthusiastic student body has definitely made up its mind that it wants to join this band of colleges at work in the East, and has chosen the American College at Madura, India, to be the object of its interest and co-operation. How fittingly Drury's motto—"Christo et Humanitati," is now being interpreted to the world!

Drury College was founded in 1873 at Springfield in the state of Missouri. The town has a population of fifty thousand, and is known as the Queen City of Ozark Mountains. There are six lines of railways which pass through the city. Drury is the only standard college of liberal arts within a radius of one hundred and twenty miles. It has a student body of three hundred members. The college stands on a beautifully wooded compound of forty acres in the heart of the city. Its plant is valued at a half million dollars. The Library contains more than 33,000 volumes. The college offers pre-medical, pre-law and pre-engineering courses, which save one or two years in the professional schools. Drury enjoys recognition by the Carnegie Foundation for teachers' pensions, is a member of the Missouri College Union, and also of the Missouri Inter-collegiate Oratorical and Athletic Associations. Years ago President Harper of the University of Chicago, called Drury College the "Yale of the South West."

I want the students of the American College to realise how a co-operation like this is viewed by both teachers and students in America, and with what motive

they are willing to give their money to help you and your college in Madura. Please read carefully this statement of the Principal of Drury College, which he issued to the student body during the campaign.

"No enterprise of greater significance in recent years has been brought to the attention of our college. We are now world citizens. No man can lay claim to a liberal education without knowledge of the forces at work in the making and remaking of the entire world. We cannot be local in our knowledge or in our interests. Our neighbour is the man in need whether he lives next door or across the seas.

The students of Drury College could do no better thing for themselves as a part of their educational training than to project themselves into the educational work in India. The hope of that great country lies in Christian Education. Here is our opportunity as students of a Christian College in progressive America to do something for our fellow-students in India. This opportunity is an appealing challenge to the mind and heart of every red-blooded student who is ambitious to do something worth-while for his fellowmen.

Drury in Madura! How fine it will be while we are achieving our own education here to feel that we are duplicating ourselves in that far-off land. It will not only render a fine service to the young men of South India, but will bring large blessings to our own college life. It will lift us out of ourselves, give us new and larger visions of the great work of the world, and bring back to us the richest of spiritual gifts.

My earnest hope is that students, faculty, and alumni will welcome this Drury-in-Madura proposition as one of the greatest opportunities ever brought to the college,

and will respond to it with the enthusiasm and generosity that will guarantee its success.

I believe in the Drury-in-Madura project with all my heart."

(Signed) THOMAS W. NADAL.

I need not go into details and tell you how this victory was achieved. It is sufficient to say that it was a student initiative. Several fine young people led by one who had the altruistic spirit felt the call of India, banded themselves together to interest the rest of the school, and get the college to definitely approve by hard cash the Drury-in-Madura scheme. The whole campaign was well organized and the field thoroughly prepared, so that the actual drive in the hands of the American Board's Chicago secretary—Mr. English and the present writer was a simple and easy matter. Four hundred ninety-one dollars for the present half year was pledged, but when the absent students and alumni are approached the total will be well over six hundred dollars. That is an excellent start in money for Drury, and we all hope that before long a graduate of Drury will be found and I believe I have the man already who will go as a teacher, and be able better than anyone else to represent Drury in Madura.

Greatly as this co-operation will be appreciated by us at the American College in Madura I venture to say that Drury itself will receive the greater benefit. There is a principle operating in life which says that he who gives his life finds it in a truer, larger, and better sense. We all, whether of the East or West, must allow the altruistic spirit to express itself, or it will leave us. We must develop "the larger mind the kindlier heart" in these days of suspicion and unrest. The college students of today everywhere must allow the "International Mind" to grow and express itself.

Madura holds out her hands and welcomes Drury to this fellowship in a great and good work.

HOSTEL DAY

The first American College Hostel Day was celebrated on February 19, 1921. The idea of celebrating such a day originated in the minds of some of the hostel students. When the other students were asked about such a celebration all were enthusiastic to have it. A meeting of the Hostel Cabinet was called, committees for arranging for sports, entertainment and Public Meeting were appointed and all set to work with much earnestness. That day marked the beginning of what may be considered a new era in the history of the Hostel.

The following paragraphs are taken from the report read by the Warden at the Hostel Day Public Meeting:—

"As an institution like a College grows, it begins to express its life in certain activities which become established and weave themselves into the life of the Institution. Colleges that are venerable with age have clustered about them the rich traditions that live in the memory of the old students and make their appeal to the new generation of students. We are still a young College and the Hostel dates back only as far as 1909 when the College moved to its present location. There was much to be done in creating activities and traditions that would live and grow as the years passed and become an inseparable part of the life of the College.

"This is our first celebration of what we are pleased to call the American College Hostel Day. It is being celebrated as an expression of the interest and loyalty of the students to the Hostel and its life. The number of hostel students has increased rapidly during the last twelve years and new activities and interests have sprung

up. And this year, I believe, will stand out in the history of the American College Hostel as the beginning of big things. We are beginning to establish valuable traditions, traditions that will enrich the life of the students, stimulate healthy activities outside and inside the class room and arouse an affectionate loyalty to the Hostel, their College Home. We are still young and a great future lies before us when we can create and develop those Hostel traditions which will mean so much to us when we look back to our days in College."

It had been decided to make the first order of the day the taking of a photograph of the Hostel students. Early that day word came that Monsieur Clemenceau, Ex-Premier of France, would visit the College that morning. And it was a rare privilege and great honour to have such a distinguished and world-renowned visitor come to the College and sit with the Hostel students for a photo on the very first Hostel Day. It was a good beginning for the day.

The Hostel students had been divided into two groups and in the afternoon sports and athletic contests were held. The students manifested much interest in these sports and there was keen rivalry throughout. As the decisions were so close and the points so hotly contested it seemed best, though an announcement of the outcome had been given, to withdraw the decision and call the contests a draw. We shall look forward to the next hostel day with interest to see which group will prove victorious.

At five in the afternoon refreshments were served to students and friends under the trees in front of the Hostel. It was a pleasant occasion and all enjoyed the bounteous refreshments that were served while the Police Band enlivened the occasion with music.

At six o'clock, after all had enjoyed the refreshments, the students and visitors marched to the Assembly Hall, where the Public Meeting was held. Mr. Velayutha Menon, B.A., presided over the meeting. The Warden read a report of the work in the Hostel and told of the various activities of the hostel students. Mrs. Hess entertained those assembled with a delightful reading. A toast to the College was proposed by Mr. K. V. Narayanan, Class IV, and was responded by the Principal, Rev. W. M. Zumbro. Mr. V. Subramaniyan, B.A., then proposed a toast to the Hostel and Mr. Herbert Sundaram, Class II, responded. At this meeting we were honoured by the presence of Miss Cobb, Professor of Mathematics in Smith College for Women, U. S. A., who brought greetings to us from the students of America. The greetings and good wishes of the students of the American College were sent with her to her students in America.

This day will long live in the memory of all who joined in the celebration. It is the first of what we hope will be many more such joyful celebrations, which will mark the passing of the years in the history of the Hostel.

The following is the concluding paragraph in the report of the Hostel read by the Warden :—

"We are happy to be able to tell others what we are doing in the Hostel and to share with our friends our life as a community of young men facing seriously the problems of life, training ourselves to be citizens worthy of our calling and loyal to that which is true and best and noble in life. We expect much from all these Hostel activities and interests in helping the students to meet the duties of citizenship, to be true and loyal to the best in man, to demand of themselves and others a character that is holy and upright, to give themselves to the best

interests of their community, country and world. God has prospered our endeavours and we pray that He may help us take out all that is evil and selfish and harmful and bring to fruition that which is good in our plans and work."

E. L. NOLTING.

NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION.

(Our Kodaikanal Excursion, 1920).

Kodaikanal the finest of all hill stations of South India and the "Paradise of South India" as it is often called is situated about 8,000 feet above sea level on a plateau of the Palni Hills. The much-talked-of flora and fauna of the place attracted us strongly to 'The Hills.'

We were in all a party of over 20 members of the Society headed by the President of our Association, Mr. John E. Chelladurai, M.A.

We started by the morning 6.30 Dindigul express on the 8th of April 1920 In about an hour our train steamed into the Kodaikanal Road railway station. We took a hasty breakfast here and jumped into the special motor bus awaiting us. After about four hours' tedious journey we reached Periyakulam, a town of dense population, but poor sanitation. We took our meal here, and then started off to Tope Bungalow in jutkas. We soon reached the Tope. We rested in this cool and beautiful place, took our lunch and then began our ascent.

We were all mounted on well bred country tats. The ponies were admirably acquainted with the narrow bridlepath, that a rider has no more to do than to have a firm grip over them. Up and up we ascended. And oh! how pleasant was our ride. The steep ascent of 12 miles took 6 hours or more. The scenery the whole way up is

very beautiful. The clumps of feathery bamboo, great forest trees, flowering shrubs, creeping ferns, tree ferns, wild flowers, huge shelving rocks, rivulets, waterfalls, the valley below and the winding zigzag bridle through it all, are charming imprints never to be forgotten. The glory of this avenue was aggravated all the more by the indescribable glory of the sun set.

The red levelling beams of the setting sun lit up the whole forest. What a contrast of colours! The orange gold ball on a bright canavas of "vibgyor" sinking under a green horizon of foliage was a scene magnificent indeed. The cool breeze now wafted fragrant odour from opening blossoms. Still and peaceful was the evening then. We reached Kodai at night. Bitingly cold was the wind.

We rose early next day and went out for collection. Kodaikanal is the delight of the lover of flowers and the Botanist. There are many beautiful wild flowers. The most lovely of them all is the large white, strong-scented *lily—Longiflorum.* The fragrant Strobilanthus in full blossom give the hill an appearance of being covered with heather. The wild purple Verbena form pretty patches amidst these. The scenery is made all the more beautiful by the bushy bunches of scarlet-flowered Rhododendron.

There are a great many different kinds of ferns, but none so handsome as the stately tree fern, and none so familiar as the common bracken which grows everywhere, reaching to the height of six feet in many places.

We stayed in this charming place for about a week. During this short stay here we went on excursions to "Coaker's Walk," "The Tiger Sholah," "The Silver Cascade," "The Fairy Falls" and "The Pillar Rocks" and the outskirts of Shembaganur, with a view to study and collect the vegetation of the places.

The view from "Coaker's Walk" is indeed magnificent, and is admitted by those that have visited other lands that it is in many respects unrivalled. It is a marvellous panoramic view of the surrounding country for miles and miles, and the cloud effects are wonderful. Standing just below St. Peter's Church one faces the lovely valley dense with the foliage of pines and many other stately conifers. Through this flows the Pambar river forming a long narrow Pambar (Snake) falls. Periakulam and the surrounding villages are also faintly seen from this place. Higher up to the right are seen "The Dolphin's Nose," "Shembaganur" and St. Xavier's College. On the extreme left at the end of Tiger Sholah is "Perumal" standing majestically alone, the summit of which is, by the way, as high as St. Peter's Church.

The Tiger Sholah is a beautiful place of dense foliage. On either side of a rivulet are a number of tree ferns. Here we collected a number of valuable specimens and studied the flora of the place. Further up is the "Silver Cascade"—a fitting name for a magnificent falls. This place is particularly rich in Oryptogams. Liverworts, Mosses, and the Algæ are in abundance. The Fairy falls is another waterfall at Kodai.

Our last excursion was to "The Pillar rocks." On the way we came across many peculiar specimens. We were exceptionally lucky to get the well-known and rare root parasite *Balanaphora indica.* We also saw in more than one place young Accacia Melanoxylon with their peculiar leaves. The various stages of transformation of the big compound leaves into thin, narrow leaf-like structures called phyllodes are well marked in these. A variety of Passifloras both wild and cultivated was in abundance.

The pillar rocks are as the name signifies two giagantic rocks standing apart. There is an unfathomed den here,

which produces strange echoes. It is a place of attraction for travellers and explorers, for, it is a pleasant place for picnic-parties with the most invigorating air in this direction.

In short, the equable climate, the excellant rain falls and the mild summer, has made Kodaikanal the "Herbarium" of mother Nature. She seems to smile here with her multitude of children; both plants and animals cling close to her breast.

The Bird fauna of these hills is very extensive. Two of the most interesting species are the Palni Laughing Thrush—(Trochalopterum fairbanki) a brown bird with white streak over each eye: and the white-bellied short wing (Brachypteryx albeventris) both originally discovered by old Dr. Fairbanks of the American Mission and both confined to the Palni Hills and neighbourhood. The Malabar whistling thrush (Myiophoneus horsfieldi), the Nilgiri Black bird (Merula Simillima) and the Fairy Blue bird (Trenapuella) and the Malabar Trogan (Harpactes fasciatus) with its gorgeous combination of crimson and other colours are natives of Kodaikanal.

The Butterflies almost force themselves upon one's notice and quite a number of the largest and most beautiful of our Indian species are to be seen. There are two Swallow-tails (Helenus and Polyomnestor) fairly common, and the "Blue Admirals," "Painted ladies," rare Kallima Wardii, Ypthima Robinsoni which is peculiar to the Palni hills and many hundreds of others.

T. S. Pillai,

N. Bhaskar,

Secretaries.

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The College Y.M.C.A. of the years past has changed its name to Student Christian Association this year, continuing its affiliation with the World Student Movement.

As usual the association reorganized itself appointing its office bearers at the beginning of the college year, and a new feature of the new organization was the embodying of a written constitution in place of customs and precedents of the previous year.

The S.C.A. is waxing in numbers every year, and an enrollment of 77 stands against 55 of last year. The annual welcome social was given at the beginning of the year to the students of the college, members of the faculty, and to a few guests from town. After tea an interesting programme was followed. Nearly 400 were present.

The alternate College Sunday Services have been held regularly under the auspices of this association. Among these, two are worthy of being mentioned here. The first was a special one, and it was a consecration service. Doctor John J. Banninga gave the address, and Rev. E. L. Nolting gave charge of the various duties of the association to the several office bearers. At the other service, we were indeed fortunate in having Mr. Swamidoss the Geneal Secretary of the Rural Department of the Y.M.C.A. He gave the address on the work of presenting the Master to the people in villages and thus uplifting them from their untold sufferings.

In addition to the usual activities, the association has begun the deputation work. Last summer a group of seven students with Mr. S. J. Theodore started on an itineracy work, and presented the gospel message to the Christians and non-Christians in several villages in the South Local Council of the Madura Church Council.

Just before the closing of the camp we resolved to do this kind of work during vacations, and also during college days to go to adjacent villages and present the word of peace. Accordingly during the last quarter a small group of students went to Tirumangalam with Rev. E. L. Nolting and stayed there for a day. We visited some of our smallest congregations and our presence there was of some help to them.

The annual Students' Conference for the Tamil area was held in August at Tiruppuvanam nine miles east of Madura with its little ponds scattered in close proximity, cocoanut topes so extensive and thick, and the River Vaigai gurgling hard by presenting more the scene of a summer bower than anything of habitation all year round. Out of a total of 120 present 22 were from our college. Rev. E. L. Nolting, Rev. J. M. Hess, and Mr. Theodore came as the representatives of the staff. The camp waited there for 3 days uniting us in Christian fellowship and dispersed after a communion service to students of all denominations in one group, conducted by the Rev. H. P. Young, Principal of the C. M. College, Tinnevelly—a clear step to advance to effect the union of the churches.

P. D. Paul Devaraj,
S. C. A. Secretary.

The Hockey Club.

Since the beginning of the Long term our Hockey Club has been vigorous and lively and many students have taken a keen interest in it.

We, having had a continuous practice for a while, arranged a match to be played with the Police team when we won the match by two goals. Two more hockey matches were played with them but we met with defeat.

The combined team of Trichy and Mannargudy on their return from the students' camp, got down here and had a match with us. The play from the beginning was so exciting that they used foul means to gain their end. Yet they found it too difficult to break through our well made defence. After all the match ended in a draw. After this, we played two matches, one with the medical school and the other with the Police team. In the former, the match was drawn and in the latter we won. Thus the play shows gradual improvement but deserves encouragement.

V. E. D.

NOTES FROM THE STUDENT EDITOR.

Our Library.

No doubt our library contains 8,000 or more volumes on various topics of interest. No doubt the variety of the subjects with which they deal is calculated to be of immense use to students. No doubt the regulations and fine system that characterise the management of the library are to a great extent necessary. But the rigid and elaborate formalities that have to be performed when a book is to be lent is a stumbling block to students who need a book for present use.

This is not the only factor that handicaps students. The extreme smallness of the number of copies of some useful books is to be regretted. Where many are likely to apply for some select books it is higly desirable to have as many copies of them as possible. Even the one or two copies of some very useful books are perpetually and sometimes permanently 'out,' or is declared to be with the Lecturers.

One may very well ask us why a student should not apply for other books if those he applied for were out. To this the answer may be given that most students are

of humble aspirations and propose to read only a few good books, which will enable them to secure the verdict of 'pass' from the University. Never in their lives do they plan to traverse extensive parts of English literature. They would read one good book over and over again, rather than browse a hundred. They passionately argue that they attend college to get a degree. They would read for the sake of knowledge when they are freed from the compelling, unsympathetic despotism of the olympiac dieties and educational Delphic oracles in the metropolis. This is, no doubt, a narrow view. But it appeals to most students as the only practical one. The only way to render the library more useful to students is to make it easily aceessible by increasing the number of copies of some useful books.

The system which Mrs. Guise and M.R.Ry. Kameswara Iyer Avl., B.A. (Hons.) have adopted, and the natural good temper of the over-worked and overwhelmed assistant Librarian, Mr. Amirtharaj, have tendered, to some extent, to obviate the difficulty of drawing out books from the library. We suggest that Library fines may be fully utilised in purchasing new books.

The Gokale Society.

Under the able guidance of M.R.Ry. Kameswara Iyer Avl., the Gokale Society has done substantial work. The discussion of important subjects connected with the present economic welfare of India, and the discussion of various other important historical subjects of interest and instruction, have kindled in students a desire to approach History in a philosophical spirit. We take this opportunity of thanking the President of last year for his active participation in the meetings of the Gokale Society.

General.

The Student Editor of the last Magazine felt dizzy to speculate on 1921-22. His calculations and his hopes have been fully justified. More than 350 students have enrolled themselves. The College has entered on a period of steadily increasing prosperity and we request college authorities that the library and other requirements of students are fully gratified. The academic year 1921-22 is truly a record breaking year in the history of the American College. We see that the fair sex is beginning to be represented in our college. The pioneer deserves much commendation at our hands, in as much as she is a living testimony to refute the assertion of a pessimist that co-education in India is impossible.

As for games, Tennis has engrossed the attention of most of the gamesters of our college. It has thrown into the shade almost all other games so much that we see the Post-man bringing new bats twice or thrice in a week. The enviable prosperity of Tennis is almost due to the interest it excites and to the effective organization of the Tennis club. It is unfortunate that we do not have more Tennis courts, so that men whose applications are now rejected may also have their chance.

M.R.Ry. Mahadeva Iyer Avl., B.A. (Hons.) has left in order to tread the higher walks of life. We see that many do really feel sorry to be deprived of the instruction of that gifted lecturer. We trust that our present Prose professor, his substitute, will obliterate our melancholy impressions by helping the students with notes and critical surveys of the development of Prose.

D. Ramanujam,
Student Editor.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS—MARCH 1921
(B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION).

Passed in both parts.

V. Gopalakrishnan
S. A. Ibrahim Ali
S. Innasi Rayer
K. V. Narayanan
S. Ramasubbu
S. B. Sankaran
S. D. Venkatadri Iyengar

Passed in Part I only. (English literature).

K. Govindan
T. Albert
C. C. Mathew
T. Paul Raj
E. D. Raghavan
N. Rengasamy
S. Sundaram

Passed in Part II only. (History and Economics).

A. R. Pitchumani
R. Raman
D. Robert
S. Subramanyan
R. Thiagarajan
S. Venkatachalam
G. V. Venkataraman
R. Gopalan (Private Study).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Passed in both parts.

A. Panchatcharam
T. P Krishna Nair
K. Chidambarathanu
C. G. Narayana Pillai
K. G. Rama Panikkar
M. P. George
C. M. Zachariah
P. Ramanathan (First Class)
P. S. Appachi
D. Manuel
S. Perumal
D. Appavoo
D. Thankakan
M. R. Shanmugasundaram
P. Herbert Sundaram
K. Govinda Nair
N. Sankara Pillai
P. R. Kunju Pillai
P. K. Padmanabha Pillai
N. Sadasivam (1st Class)
S. Jaganathan (First Class)

Passed Part I only.

N. Abdul Latif
T. K. Nanu
P. K. Padmanabha Nair
R. Madhavan Pillai
A. Padmanabhan
C. R. Paul
C. S. Sivasankara Pillai
A. T. Varghese

Passed in Part II only.

K. Ramachandran
T. S. Sowmianarayanan
S. Ramakrishnan
A. S Krishnamoorthi
L. A. Muscrenbas
K. V. Subba Reddy (Private Study)
P. D. Gnanamuthu
A. Krishnan
I. Sam. Benjamin
M. L. Sundarasan
D. J. Thangiah
S. Chidambaramier
T. Chelliah
M. Pichiah
J. Srinivasa Raghavan
S. Thirumalai
R. Gopala Pillai

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